

New Japanese Fisheries Act.

The new Japanese fisheries act will be operative on and after April 1. Fisheries associations will have power to own "rights," to establish markets and selling agencies. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the establishments of fishing ports, and the re-foresting of the so-called "fish forests," which are considered an important medium for the guidance of the fish to the shores, the fisheries associations and their federations have been privileged to make a loan from the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Agriculture and Industrial Bank, and the Bank of Colonization.

Salt Fish Moving Slowly.

Salt fish, with perhaps the exception of mackerel, is moving somewhat slowly in the local market, and indeed reports from other trade centers are of much the same tenor. The uncertainty as to the tariff does not improve conditions in the United States. It is becoming more than ever a possibility that because of "most favored nation" treaties (in the event of Canadian reciprocity going through), other countries concerned will demand free entry for their fish. Naturally, importers will be wary of heavy deals until the situation clears.—Fishing Gazette.

March 23.

Trying to Make Germans Eat Fish.

"Quibbon," writing in the English "Fish Trades Gazette," says: "I have on several occasions referred to the enterprise of the German authorities in trying to increase the consumption of fish in the Fatherland. One of the means employed is the establishment of municipal fish shops, but this has very naturally given offense to those who make their livelihood in supplying fish. Two such concerns exist in the large suburbs of Berlin, Wilmsdorf and Schoeneberg, and the Charlottenburg municipality have now decided to open a sea-fish market and arrange for teaching the population how to prepare and cook fish. Surely the efforts to encourage the consumption of fish can be made effective without trespassing upon the legitimate sphere of the private trader."

March 24

# ONLY TWO IN AT T WHARF.

## MARKET BOATS AT DOCK BECAUSE OF THE BRISK WIND ON FISHING GROUND.

There are only two fishing crafts at T wharf this morning, sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, from off-shore, with 61,000 pounds and the market boat Warren M. Goodspeed with 16,000 pounds, 10,000 pounds of which are hake.

The Stanley sold her fare at \$2.75 per hundred weight right through for everything, while the Goodspeed got \$5 for her cod and haddock, \$3 for small hake, \$5 for big hake and \$2.75 for cusk.

The market boats are hugging the wharf up there today, none of them going out, as it is blowing too hard to fish.

Boston Arrivals.

The receipts and prices in detail are:

Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 2000 haddock, 700 cod, 10,000 hake 3000 cusk.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, 40,000 haddock, 21,000 cod.

Off-shore, haddock and cod, \$2.75 right through; shore haddock and cod, \$5; hake, \$3 to \$5; cusk, \$2.75.

Halibut Fare Sold.

The fare of halibut of sch. Monitor, which was sold at Portland yesterday, brought 10 cents per pound for white and 7 cents for gray. Last sales at Gloucester were 11 cents for white and 7 cents for gray. As we have said before, and probably shall have occasion to say again, "Gloucester isn't the worst place in the world to sell halibut."

Sighted Ice on the Banks.

Steamer Sagamore at Boston yesterday from Liverpool, reports last Monday, in latitude 44 north, longitude 48 west, she encountered heavy field ice and it was necessary for her to steam 20 miles to the southward to clear it.

March 24.

# NEW CANADIAN FISHING RULES.

## Result of Negotiations Which Have Been Going On the Past Winter.

## Concessions Made Which May Be Valuable to American Vessels.

During the past winter the matter of the present Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries regulations were the subject matter of conferences between officials of the state department and those two colonies of Great Britain.

Under the decision of the Hague Tribunal in the recent North Atlantic Coast fisheries arbitration the right was awarded the United States to have the reasonableness and fairness of any or all of those regulations, to which she might object, submitted to a commission of experts, the latter to pass upon them and then at a reconvention of the Tribunal have the commission's report ratified and made part of the Award.

The idea of an expert commission passing upon laws which their legislatures had made was objectionable in a high degree to both Canada and Newfoundland and they made representations to that effect to the State department. The conferences in January were the result. They were participated in by James Bryce, the British minister; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Allen Aylesworth, attorney general of Canada, L. P. Brodeur Canadian minister of marine and fisheries and secretary Knox and Chandler P. Anderson of the state department.

As a result of the conference a full and complete understanding was arrived at with Canada in so far as her fisheries regulations were concerned, but a final arrangement has not yet been agreed upon with Newfoundland, her premier however, agreeing with the two other contracting parties as to the method of future procedure in event of future differences regarding regulations.

The report of the minutes of the conferences, now made public, states:

"It is unnecessary to refer any existing regulations to the Commission of Experts mentioned in the Award in application of Article III of the Special Agreement of January 27, 1909, or reconvene the Tribunal of Arbitration; but any difference in regard to the regulations specified in Protocol XXX, which shall not have been disposed of by diplomatic methods shall be referred to the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions to be constituted as recommended by the Hague Award, under Article IV of the Special Agreement in the same manner as a difference in regard to future regulations would be so referred under the recommendations in the Award unless by mutual consent some other rules and method of procedure are adopted."

To the above, all three of the interested parties agreed and it was duly signed and is now in effect.

The agreement reached with Canada, as to her fisheries regulations, was as follows, and this too is in effect at the present time.

"Having regard to the present method of administering the Canadian laws and fishery regulations and to certain amendments which Canada is willing to make therein and to the present state of the fisheries and conditions under which they are carried on and places of fishing, the United States does not press at present any of the objections referred to in Protocol XXX which relate to Canadian laws and fishery regulations, it being understood that the right of the United States to renew such objections is not thereby in any way prejudiced should conditions change.

The amendments in regulations above referred to are:

Sub-section one of Section five of the Special Fishery Regulations, Province of Quebec, approved on the twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and ten, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

1. Fishing by means of cod trap-nets without a license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, except at the distance of one

thousand yards from shore or one thousand yards from any similar net set from the shore.

Sub-section four of Section five is repealed and the following substituted therefor

4. If the leader of a cod trap-net extends from the shore, any Fishery Officer may determine in writing or orally the length of the leader that shall be used.

Sub-section (a) of Section eight of the said Special Fishery Regulations is hereby repealed the following substituted therefor:

1. (a) Fishing by means of herring trap-nets without a licence from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, except at the distance of one thousand yards from shore or one thousand yards from any similar net set from the shore.

Sub-section (d) of Section eight is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(d) If the leader of a herring trap-net extends from the shore, any Fishery Officer may determine in writing or orally the length of the leader that shall be used.

Sub-sections nine of Section five (added):

Upon any inhabitant of the United States fishing with trap-nets in Canadian waters in the exercise of his liberties under the Treaty of 1818 applying for a berth site under the licensing provisions, such a license shall be issued in the usual course for any unoccupied berth site selected by the applicant upon payment of the regular fee in consideration of the exclusive use of such site, subject to the usual rules and regulations.

Clause (f) sub-section one of Section eight (added).

Upon any inhabitants of the United States fishing with trap-nets in Canadian waters in the exercise of his liberties under the Treaty of 1818 applying for a berth site under the licensing provisions, such a license shall be issued in the usual course for any unoccupied berth site selected by the applicant upon payment of the regular fee in consideration of the exclusive use of such site, subject to the usual rules and regulations."

March 24.

Capt. Nickerson's Knife Story.

Capt. Jethro Nickerson of the fishing sch. Thomas J. Carroll told of a strange incident yesterday. About two weeks ago, while his schooner was lying in Provincetown harbor, he was working on a part of the rigging that had weakened. He was using a knife to cut the ropes, when it slipped from his hand and fell overboard. Yesterday morning, while fishing about 18 miles south of Cape Cod he caught several good-sized pollock. In cleaning one of the fish the knife was found inside the fish. The knife was rusted, but otherwise was all right. Capt. Nickerson was glad to recover the knife, which was a present, and treasures it more now than ever, after the strange way in which it came back to him.

Fishing in Siberia.

According to consular reports from Vladivostock, Siberia, there are at the nearby fishing town of Nicolaevsk, two refrigerating and fish-freezing plants, and large quantities of fish have been frozen there and shipped to Hamburg, Germany. In 1909 a British concern sent a refrigerator ship to this port to carry frozen fish to Europe and a successful business was thus inaugurated. The fish is mainly salmon. In 1909 the value of the export of frozen fish from above port is given as \$1,926,758, which included salmon caviar to the value of \$323,162.

First of Mackerel Fleet Off.

The first craft of the southern mackerel sealing fleet, sch. Clintonia, Capt. Ralph Webber, will sail tomorrow.

March 24.

Recent Pensacola Arrivals.

The Fishing Gazette's correspondent of Pensacola, Florida, says in his weekly letter:

The best trip of redsnappers brought to Pensacola this year came to E. E. Saunders & Co. during the week in their smack Caviare. There were 38,000 pounds of fish. Both owners and skipper felt elated at this record haul.

The total catch of redsnappers for the week amounted to 192,000 pounds, with 40,000 pounds of groupers. Next to the haul of the Caviare, the biggest fell to the smack Clara M. Littlefield of the same company. She had 33,000 pounds of redsnappers.

Of the 11 smacks that came to port only six of them brought groupers. The largest haul of this fish was 18,000 pounds.

Besides the smacks Caviare and Littlefield, E. E. Saunders & Co. had the following: smack Alcina, 18,000 pounds each of redsnappers and groupers; smack Ida M. Silva, 18,000 pounds redsnappers, 5000 pounds groupers; smack Lottie S. Haskins, 12,000 pounds redsnappers, 9000 pounds groupers; smack Sheffield, 13,000 pounds redsnappers, 1000 pounds groupers; smack Clara R. Harwood, 24,000 pounds redsnappers; smack Kwasind, 10,000 pounds do.; smack John M. Keen, 10,000 pounds do.

The Warren Fish Co. had the smack Halcyon 6000 pounds redsnappers and 4600 pounds groupers, and smack Isabel, 10,000 pounds redsnappers and 3000 pounds groupers.

Reported Wrong Craft.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Fishing Gazette, says:

"It is simply, if not horribly, and criminally careless for the daily press to rush into print with tales of suffering and shipwreck without due investigation. Two newspapers of this city printed display headings on Thursday of the loss of fish tugs with all hands, when in the case of the Cisco, she was safely in port at Lorain, O., and the Silver Spray taking the place of an unknown craft which evidently went ashore about midnight on Wednesday, but of which no trace has been found 12 hours later. Harrowing details of the wives and families and the relation to them of such fatal particulars deserves the severest censure. The "Leader" also lost a man off the decks of the Effie B., giving name, age and—"tragically dramatic details." The fishermen ought to introduce these writers to "the gunner's daughter," old-time navy fashion."

Pacific Codcatchers Soon to Start.

The Mail of Orleans, the Harold Bleum and the Vega, star vessels in the Pacific codfishing fleet, are at West Seattle awaiting opportunity to be placed on the ways at King & Wing's for the regular overhauling. After the vessels have been cleaned and painted they will take on supplies and sail north some time in April.

The Fortuna, another well known member of the fleet, is soon to be put in shape at Tacoma for a trip into the North.

The vessels in the codfishing trade do most of their fishing in Bering Sea and usually are the first vessels to enter that body of water each season. When they leave in April, however, they generally fish in the vicinity of Unimak Pass some time before penetrating into the Bering Sea.

March 24

Landed Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Monitor of this port was at Portland yesterday and landed 16,000 pounds of halibut. The craft arrived here this morning to fit out for another trip.

Going Offshore Fishing.

Schs. Josephine DeCosta and Rose Dorothea, which have been in the shore fleet, are at Provincetown, where they are being fitted out for offshore fishing.

Lobsters Come Along Slowly.

There was no joy among the lobster dealers at T wharf yesterday when they heard that the Yarmouth steamer had only 112 crates of live lobsters, and the Halifax steamer but one.

Sch. Teazer Has Hard Time.

Sch. Teazer of this port, at Shelburne, N. S., recently, had quite a hard time of it in one of the recent heavy gales. Her foresail was badly torn, the riding sail was also torn and some of her dories were smashed.



March 24

## NO FISH HERE, TOO MUCH WIND.

BRISK NORTHWESTER KEEPS  
VESSELS FROM GETTING  
AFTER THEIR FARES.

The heavy northwester still continues and outside it is blowing hard indeed. No vessels with fish fares have arrived here since last report. None of the shore fleet went out yesterday and this morning they are still at their wharves and will remain there today unless it moderates considerably, which it shows no signs of doing at present.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Monitor, via Portland.  
Sch. Manomet, shore.  
Sch. Edith-Silveira, shore.  
Sch. George H. Lube, shore.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.  
Sch. A. C. Newhall, shore.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, shore.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, shore.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.  
Sch. Actor, shore.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.  
Sch. Emily Sears, shore.  
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Claudia, halibuting.  
Sch. Catherine Burke, halibuting.  
Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Jeanette, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, haddock-ing.

### Today's Fish Market.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5 for medium.  
Georges halibut, 10 1-2c per lb, for white and 7 1-2c for gray.  
Bank halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 7 cts. for gray.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.  
Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish:  
Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.  
Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium, \$1.30; snappers, 50c.  
Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Speculator and Conqueror arrived at Liverpool Tuesday last and cleared for the fishing ground.

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### Portland Fish Notes.

About the only trip of fish brought in here Wednesday, excepting by the small boats, was landed by the steamer Carrie and Mildred, which netted 3000 pounds for the F. S. Willard Co. The other netters were also out, but failed to land their fares.

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### Lobsters Still Going Up.

Lobsters are bringing the fabulous price of 75c a pound at Boston, a figure that is calculated to make even the multimillionaire hesitate somewhat before buying.

This is the highest price these luscious crustaceans have brought in years, but the weather has been so cold and windy along the coast, from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia, and the ice has broken up so slowly in the bays where lobsters abound, that the fishermen have not dared to put out their traps because of the danger of losing them, and catches have been exceedingly light.

### First of the Mackerel Fleet Away.

Sch. Clintonia, Capt. Ralph Webber, sailed South this morning on a mackerel seining trip, being the first of the fleet to get away this season. At present indications the early fleet south will be very small when compared with that of former seasons. The skippers and men generally do not seem to be very anxious to get away, but the vessels will be going out gradually from now on to April 20.

March 25.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST NOW.

### Says P. T. McGrath on Newfoundland's Reciprocity Plan.

In a lengthy letter to the Halifax Chronicle, P. T. McGrath of St. John's, N. F., writes most interestingly along his usual lines of contention that Newfoundland is "mistress of the northern seas" as far as the bait situation is concerned. A part of the letter referring to the probable attitude of the Newfoundland legislature on the reciprocity matter will be read here with more than usual interest at this time, especially as it is recognized that on matters pertaining to policies of the present party in power Mr. McGrath is conceded to speak by the card.

He says:

"It is impossible, at this juncture, to forecast the Newfoundland government's attitude with regard to reciprocity. Heretofore the colony has always subscribed to the doctrine of 'free bait for free fish.' Both the Bond-Blaine and the Bond-Hay treaties were based on this principle, and it is unlikely that it would be altered if any arrangement for freer fishery intercourse were now proposed between the republic and this colony. Newfoundland is in the fortunate position of having a choice of several courses in regard to this matter. She could effect an independent arrangement altogether; she could reject reciprocity entirely, or she could protest against Canada making an agreement unless she was included.

"In Newfoundland, as in Canada, there are two schools of political thought, one favoring reciprocity and the other opposing it. On the face of things the prospect of securing unrestricted access for our fishery products to the market of nearly a hundred millions of people, which the United States affords, is certainly inviting, and would seem an ample return for throwing open our bait supply to the Americans. But there are many in Newfoundland, notably among these handling and marketing our own fish, who argue that a wiser policy would be to continue the exclusions of the Americans from our waters entirely, and thus retain absolute control of our bait supply and the administration of our fishery laws, for thus the same result would accrue as followed our exclusion of the French—we would gradually obtain a steadily increasing foothold in the American markets for our fishery products, by crippling the American fishermen through denying them bait, just as the crippling of the French was effected by the same agency."

The advocates of this policy claim

that the recent Democratic victory in the American congressional election materially strengthens the force of their arguments, because it will compel a reduction in the United States tariff in order to satisfy the demand throughout that country for some relief against the high cost of living, so that free entry for our fish may possibly be obtained without our having to grant any reciprocal conditions at all. In other words, it looks to these observers as if Newfoundland's wisest course at present with regard to this fishery question would be to hasten slowly, as the exciting complexities in American politics may bring about results which seemed almost beyond the bounds of possibility before the recent American political earthquake.

"A further argument put forward against reciprocity in fishery matters between Newfoundland and America is that it would enable the Yankee fishermen to make our coast their advanced base of operations, to tranship their catches, to sell in our ports the small fish among their cargoes and thereby depress the local market, and to become active and aggressive competitors against the domestic fishing industry in every department, while the Fish Trust would still retain control in America and might be able to render valueless our hopes of securing large markets and better prices in the Republic.

"On the other hand, however, must be placed the fact that with the tariff bars down it should be possible to purvey large stocks of fish to sections of the Republic now only poorly served in this respect, and to prevent the Fish Trust from retaining the mastery in the market. Canada will of course, if she gets her compact through, be active in supplying fish to these sections of the United States now inadequately provided with it. At the same time, though, it is recognized that the American fishing industry is not a growing one, because Americans no longer follow it owing to its hardships and dangers, while the same is true to a lesser, though increasing, extent of the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. It is thus rendered almost absolutely certain that Newfoundland will be the future mainstay and source of supply for sea-food for all the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion and Eastern States of the Republic so that not a little will hinge on Newfoundland's possible action with regard to the future of the North Atlantic Fisheries."

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### Pacific Halibut Notes.

Most of the steamers of the Pacific halibut fleet have been given a thorough overhauling during the past season and the New England Fish Co. spent over \$100,000 in remodeling and rebuilding the steamers operated by it and its Canadian company, the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd.

The severe winter that has prevailed during the past few months has been unusually disastrous to the halibut boats, the steamers suffering particularly. The Chicago and Zepora recently went aground and suffered considerable damage, and the New England also met with a recent accident. While none of these were serious, they proved expensive for their owners. A number of boats also suffered damages in the storms of last spring.

### Now Has a Training Steamer.

The Victoria Colonist says that the Seattle steamer Petrel has been purchased by the newly formed Pacific Northwest Fisheries Company established by Capt. John Irving, F. E. Mitchell, G. A. Kirkham, C. D. Sword and others to engage in the business in British Columbia waters on a large scale. The Petrel will be the initial steamer of a fleet to be used by the Pacific Company, which is now constructing two depots, one at Quatsino Sound, the other at Wright Sound, Princess Royal Island. The company will engage in fisheries of all kinds; salmon will be salted, dried and smoked, halibut will be taken off the West Coast banks, cod, herring and other fisheries developed.

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### New Steam Pacific Whalers.

Three new steam whalers for the Canadian Northern Fisheries Company reached Victoria, B. C., the other day from Norway. They are named the White, the Black and the Green. The others, the Blue and the Brown, are on the way. The steamers show some improvements over the former whalers, but the general design is the same. They have more space on the deck, the galley and mess-room being under the bridge, and the deck houses do not extend across from rail to rail, but leave passageways. Each is 46 feet long, 18 feet beam and 9 feet deep, with tonnage of 37.

### The Great Lofoten Fishing.

The Norsk Fiskeritidende gives an account of the great Lofoten cod fishery last spring, from which it appears that the number of fishermen engaged was 19,113, as against 20,346 in 1909, while 13,900,000 cod were caught as compared with 16,800,000, the average per fisherman being 727 fish as against 825. About 80 per cent. of the cod were taken with handlines, and practically all the rest with gillnets.

### Eating Lobster Shells.

A new concern at St. John's, N. F., has a novel process for utilizing as food every part of the boiled lobster, which is now thrown away, the refuse of the factories, or used only as fertilizer. In this manufacture the bodies are made to yield some meat and the softer portions of the shell are pulverized for the sauce.

March 25.

## BIG FARE IN YESTERDAY.

SCH. BENJAMIN A. SMITH ARRIVED WITH 70,000 POUNDS FRESH FISH.

Yesterday afternoon sch. Benjamin A. Smith, the big knockabout auxiliary craft, arrived here from Brown's bank with a good fare, 70,000 pounds of fresh fish, the trip selling to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company.

During the night no other crafts arrived here with fish, but early this morning about all of the market fleet went out and several of the large offshore crafts also sailed. The wind has gone down considerable and it looks as though the market boats might get a fish day today.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, Brown's Bank, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, via Boston.  
Sch. Motor, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Clintonia, south mackerel seining.  
Sch. Mary E. Curtis, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddock-ing.  
Sch. A. C. Newhall, haddock-ing.  
Sch. George H. Lube, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Nokomis, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Belhina P. Domingoes, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Rob Roy, haddock-ing.  
Sch. Ramona, Georges, handling.  
Sch. Waldo L. Stream, halibuting.  
Also the whole pollock seining fleet.

### Today's Fish Market.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5 for medium.  
Georges halibut, 10 1-2c per lb, for white and 7 1-2c for gray.  
Bank halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 7 cts. for gray.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.  
Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish:  
Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.  
Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium, \$1.30; snappers, 50c.  
Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Georgie Campbell was at Shelburne, N. S. Wednesday and cleared for the fishing ground.

March 25.

### Where Great Pearl Fisheries Are.

Margarita Island, on the north coast of and belonging to Venezuela, is one of the most important fields of the world's pearl fishing. The island has a population of 6000 persons, many of whom devote their whole time to pearl fishing. In the pearl fishing about 400 boats and 1600 persons are now engaged, although at other times as high as 1500 boats have been employed, giving work to over 5000 men, besides the women employed in opening and selecting the pearls. It is reported that the export of white and cream pearls amounts now to about 400,000 franc (\$77,200) per month principally to Europe, although some are exported to the United States. A large quantity of mother-of-pearl is also shipped to France and Germany to be used in making pearl buttons. The local fishing industry is considerable, the fish being principally dried and sold for consumption on the mainland.